

The Wisdom of Betty

"ES, there are many charming girls here this summer and there is one very wise one," said the observant spinster at the resort hotel.

"Wisdom isn't an indispensable quality in a summer girl, is it?" asked the happily married woman.

"Oh, but there are various kinds of wisdom," laughed the observant spinster, "and Betty Fosberry has the kind that is different."

"Then it is pure waste," said the happily married woman, "for she is so very pretty."

"That is just it," answered the observant spinster. "Betty's prettiness is only one manifestation of her wisdom."

"The other girls are tanned and freckled and sunburned; Betty's face, and arms, while not extraordianrly pink and white in themselves, seem delicate in comparison. The other girls are running wildly from one thing to another all day; Betty hasn't touched a golf stick nor a tennis racket since she has been here. When she goes boating, some young man, not Betty, handles the oars. So she never looks tired or pulled to pieces."

"But," protested the happily married woman, "what is the good of going to a summer resort if you don't do anything but sit around?"

The observant spinster laughed.

"You, who first met your husband on this very porch, ought to know better than to ask that question," she said.

"You know, and so does every woman, what summer resorts are for. Still, it is only now and then a Betty Fosberry who acts with any wisdom."

"You see," went on the observant spinster, "Betty decided that she would be the most popular girl here this summer and she is accomplishing that laudable ambition. Now, Betty has no special endowments above other girls—except the strange wisdom which is hers. At the beginning of the season Betty sat down. I have no doubt, and considered her assets.

"She acknowledged to herself that she had no specialty which could make for stand out pre-eminent above the other girls. She could play golf, of course, but not so well as Clara Barnes. She could play tennis, but she never could hope to win a set if Bertha Gates were on the other side of the net. She could swim, but she could not plunge for distance as Dorothy Tyler could. Then it was that her wisdom stood her in good stead.

It whispered to her: 'Do not let yourself about from everything.' She has rigidly obeyed that command."

Betty never arises until it is late.

Then she has her breakfast in her room, and idles away the morning reading or lying in a hammock under the trees. In the afternoon she has a nap before it is time to bathe and dress for dinner. When the other girls, dusty and disheveled, come up on the porch, it is to see a crisp, cool Betty looking the picture of comfort.

"If only the girls saw her! It wouldn't matter so much; but the men see her, too. It is all right to have a companion to tramp across the links with you in the broiling sun, but it is better to have some one in a dainty gown waiting on the porch to greet you when you come home. So many a girl who goes in for sport is learning something of the perfidy of man when she leads her partner of the day up on this porch, only to have him play the cavalier to Betty all evening."

"Naturally Betty is attractive in the evening. She can wear evening gowns without fear that her arms and neck will show three or four different shades of tan; she can dance all night without being tired, while the girl who has tramped about in heavy shoes all day is tired at the start."

"But even if the other girls are tanned and freckled," said the happily married woman, "I should think they might win over Betty by the old rule of possession being nine points of the law; for they are with the men so much more."

"This from a married woman!" exclaimed the observant spinster.

"Don't you know that the one infallible piece of wisdom in Betty's philosophy has nothing to do with sunburn or freckles or dusty clothes, but goes beyond all such things? She knows that to hold one's self apart as something rare is the first principle of the girl who would attract. She doesn't let herself become an old story."

"You ought to be married, yourself," conceded the happily married woman.

"But I'm afraid you never will be, for you know too much. Betty Fosberry may be just wise enough, but everything can be carried too far, can't it—even wisdom?" — Chicago Daily News.

Be Beautiful.

"What has become of that soulful girl you used to rave so much about?"

"This is a world of disillusionments."

"How now?"

"The last time I called she was eating Limburger cheese." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PURITY OF HEART ELIXIR OF STRENGTH.

By Ada May Krecke.

That the mental influences the physical we long have known. We have known without the doctor's dictum that we grow pale with fear, flush with shame, laugh with delight, shed strange little drops of briny water because we are grieved. If frail little women we may pine away with unrequited passion, and, albeit the stoutest of men, we wear to a shadow under severe mental stress.

Dr. Elmer E. Gates finds that the baser emotions breed poisons in the blood, and that the higher emotions, such as love, hope, and happiness, are elixirs. He avows that the ptomaines yielded by a two hours' session of violent hatred injected into the veins are fatal. He terms hatred the deadliest poison known to science. Anger is a poison. Fear is a poison. Despair and sorrow and sadness all instill their deadly toxins into the blood.

But if we laugh we grow fat. If we hope we have bright eyes. If we love we are strong. If we are suffused with some vast idea, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, we become conquerors. "The Union," the "Stars and Stripes forever" are words, are ideas which Prof. James M. McPherson as having inspired men to supreme pitches of valor, hardihood, sacrifice, honor, effort, accomplishment.

Thus the pure in heart, those whose hearts are pure of thought poisons, pure of hatred, wrath, despair, those whose hearts are cleanly nourished with the elixirs of love, peace, hope, joy, courage, are strong not only with their own strength. They are invigorated with the power attracted to them by their own purity. And their strength is made manifoldly stronger.

DEGENERATION THE PENALTY FOR SLOTH.

By Andrew Wilson.

There is no understanding the ways and works of living nature, unless we take into account the influence of degeneration.

First, there are advance and development, which tend toward the raising of the animal or plant in the scale of life. In the second place, we may find a state of stability in which the organism rests in status quo ante. It neither progresses nor recedes, but remains unchanged and unchanging through long periods of time. Finally, there is degeneration, which operates toward producing a state of greater simplicity in place of the complexity which attends evolution, viewed as advance. This degeneration may be called biological backsliding. The animal or plant tends to lose the normal features of its race and to lapse backward to a condition in which it may, indeed, part with even all the essential features of its structure, and exhibit the

wholesale effects of a literal sinking into the slums of existence.

Thus regarded, a species is either progressing or standing still or declining. The influence of degeneration has left its mark on whole groups of animals and plants. It is, in truth, only through our recognition of physical backsliding that we can explain the origin of many typical states and conditions of animal and plant species. Take, for example, the case of "parasites." A parasite everybody recognises as an animal or plant which lives at the expense of another living being, animal, or plant, as the case may be. Some animal parasites infest neighbor animals; others sponge upon plants, to use the schoolboy's expression; while plants, in turn, may be parasitic either on other plants or upon animals.

The moment an animal or plant takes to parasitism, degeneration sets in. It has to pay the penalty of an easy and inglorious life, for the parasite has ever been regarded as the type of all that is mean and low. Nature exacts the penalty of idleness and indolence in depriving the parasite in time of its structures essential to a healthy existence. If it has no need to forage for food it will have no need of organs to procure nutriment. Hence feelers and jaws will disappear, and as it may feed on the food prepared by its host for the latter's own use—being a boarder as well as lodger—its digestive organs will similarly decline. Being fixed on its host, its legs or other locomotor organs will degenerate; and, as it has no need of sense organs, eyes and ears will vanish away.

TRAINING THE CHAUFFEUR.

By Lewis L. Davenport.

With the gigantic growth of the automobile industry in America and its attendant increase in the army of "chauffeurs," the automobile school has sprung into existence. And from now go many of the late recruits to "the men behind the wheels." Approximately six weeks are required to convert a tyro into a driver. All depends on the student's ability. A new day class is formed every Monday morning; also a night one. Thus the beginner advances as rapidly as skill allows. Any one with machine shop experience will doubtless finish the course in a much shorter period, though being a mechanic is, of course, not necessary, as the repairs a chauffeur is required to make are minor ones usually.

The pay for this new trade is excellent, depending entirely on the employer. Seventy-five dollars a month is about the minimum wage while the best of chauffeurs command as much as \$2,000 a year, besides having house rent and traveling expenses. Many are taken to Europe in the summer, or Florida in the winter. So they are much better paid and have a pleasanter life than the ordinary worker.

DOWN HOME.

Down home to-night the moonshine falls.

Across a hill with daisies pied,
The poor-tree by the garden gate
Beckons with white arms like a
bride.

A flavor as of trampled fern
Along the whispering meadow stirs,
And, bemoan of immortal love,
A light is shining through the fira.

To my old gable-window creeps
The night wind with a sigh and
song;
And, weaving ancient sorceries,
Thereto the gleeful moonbeams throng.

Beneath the open kitchen door
My mother stands, all longingly,
And o'er the pathways of the dark
She sends a yearning thought to me.

It seems and finds my answering heart.
Which shall no more be peace-post,
cessed
Until I reach her empty arms
And lay my head upon her breast
—Yon's Companion.

Flowers for Paula

Paula sat straight up in the porch hammock, her hands clasping its edge, her toes tapping the floor. The autumn wind, blowing from behind her, was doing things to her gold-colored crown. A fringe of ringlets stood out like a glorified sun-bonnet, brim all round her rosebud face. Uncle Jim removed the cigar from his lips and looked at her.

He was not a flesh and blood uncle. Paula had adopted him six years earlier when he came home from college with her big brother, and he had been her mentor ever since. It had occurred to Jim frequently of late that he was growing young for the part.

"It was such a mess, Uncle Jim," Paula was remarking with emphasis. "It was like taking friendships and tossing them into the lake. I won't tell you real names. Call them X, Y, Z."

"What! So many?"

"Well, one was a girl. But X is a man and I had promised him to go to a dance. It's no time of year for dancing, anyway. Perfectly ridiculous! When I came to dress I remembered that awful spot on the front of my gown—and not another thing ready to wear! It came from pinning on a bunch of violets when they were wet, and I've had to have flowers to cover the place ever since."

"Billy tried to help me out like a good brother. He proposed to lie in wait for X and let me know the minute he got here whether he had brought flowers or not. If he hadn't, he was to be punished by having to wait while Billy dashed out through the alley after sweet peas."

"Billy has a great head," said Uncle Jim, with a caressing smile—not for Billy.

"Too great! Just as I was ready, Billy shot up stairs and told me X had arrived with a purple box, the kind violets come in. I wondered why he didn't send them up, but when I'd waited as long as I could I wrapped my pretty cap around me and went down. There was the purple box on the hall bench, but X apparently had forgotten all about it. He threw open the front door and started to usher me out!"

"I see you believe it was funny. It was not. Think of that horrible spot



"I WON'T TELL YOU REAL NAMES."

name—just explained that when a man who was completely and entirely out of the question got serious I thought the kindest way was to show him there was no hope. That made her wilder than ever to know who he was, and at last, in a moment of weakness, just as Y came back with my flowers, I said to her, "If you must know, he's the one."

"And she—she gave one squeal, and said, 'Oh—ee!' That's the man I came here with to-night!"

"Ha!" exclaimed Uncle Jim, but he checked himself. "And X—where was he?" he asked judiciously.

"That's the worst. When Y handed me those flowers—he hadn't bought sweet peas but perfectly gorgeous roses X was glaring with all his eyes from outside the door, and Z, inside the door, was looking daggers at us! Don't laugh—it was awful!" Paula dropped her face into her hands.

Uncle Jim sobered down in a hurry. "Of course you explained?"

"Explain! Z wouldn't listen. Sailed off with Y and told him I'd said he was out of the question. Oh, I know from the way they acted afterward, and X just viewed me with haughty disdain from the minute he saw me taking those flowers. He and I parted likebergs."

"And you wouldn't explain to him, even?"

"Tell him there was a spot on my

BIG JOB FOR CONGRESS

Taft Outlines Enough Policies on His Trip to Give Work for Whole Term.

HARD TASK FOR THE PRESIDENT

Opposition to Some of His Ideas Is Expected—One-Tenth of Them as Laws Would Be Record.

President Taft has already announced enough of the policies of his administration to keep Congress busy during the balance of his term. The policies already promulgated include almost every issue upon which there has been any considerable difference of opinion between Republicans and Democrats and also between factions in the Republican party itself. The scope of the left-over Roosevelt policies, so far as they relate to the Taft administration, has also been discussed, writes Leroy T. Vernon, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Taft has committed himself to the following policies:

Creation of a central bank of issue which shall control the treasury reserve, and take steps to alleviate currency stringencies.

Creation of a postal savings bank system.

Adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution authorising an income tax to be enforced only in case of national emergencies.

Passage of a tax upon net incomes of corporations, a tax upon the interest paid to bondholders.

Recommendation that no further changes in the tariff be made during this administration.

Correction of the evil of swindled fortunes by means of State inheritance tax laws, rather than by a federal law.

Amendments to the anti-trust law, which shall apply exclusively to trade monopoly.

Amendments to the Hepburn interstate-commerce act which will segregate common carriers and subject them to regulatory laws, applicable only to themselves.

Federal laws dealing with questions relating to labor, including a federal law against boycott and one relating to the issuance of injunctions.

Creation of a court to pass upon appeals from decisions fixing rates made by the interstate-commerce commission.

Authority for the commission to determine the proper classification of merchandise.

Authority for the commission to initiate complaints of discrimination in rates.

Granting the commission power to compel connecting carriers to unite in forming through routes and to fix a rate and apportionment thereof among the carriers.

Prohibition of railroads to hold stock in competing roads.

Federal regulation through the interstate-commerce commission of the issue of railroad securities, which issues must be for legitimate purposes and on a substantial basis.

Authority for railroads to make agreements on rates approved by the commission.

Advocacy of a compulsory law requiring interstate railroads to adopt additional safety devices.

Appointment of a congressional commission to investigate the cause of delays in the federal courts and to develop a system which will secure quick and cheap justice in the federal courts and serve as a model for the States.

General conservation of national resources.

Reclamation of arid lands and the issuance of certificates for that purpose.

Preservation of forests.

Deepening of waterways.

Reorganization of the public land system.

Passage of laws which would impose restrictions upon the transfer of water rights to private control, so as to limit the control of the grant to fix the rental to be paid and regulate the rates to be charged.

To separate the surface of the land from the mineral contents thereof, and either lease on a royalty system or sell coal and other deposits to miners.

Reorganization of government departments, particularly the departments of justice, the interstate-commerce commission and the bureau of corporations, so as to make the commission a court, the department of justice a prosecutor and the bureau of corporations an investigator of violations of the commerce laws.

Enforcement of the pure-food law, in respect to which the department of justice and the bureau of corporations shall occupy the same position as under the interstate-commerce act.

Clearer definitions of the statute relating to business.

Prosecution and punishment of all violators of the law.

International peace and friendship and the development of closer relations with oriental nations.

Ship subsidy for the development of a merchant marine, to be paid for out of the profits of the ocean mail service.

In the half-century that has passed since the Senate ratified that treaty this "fool" has produced a wealth exceeding \$350,000,000, or nearly 100 per cent per year on the "fool's" investment.

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Warden—Yea. We stand a guard over him with a loaded revolver and make him tread a fine needle six times in succession without swearing.

"And you wouldn't explain to him, even?"

"Tell him there was a spot on my

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THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

PEACE AND PURITY

useful experience shall assuredly give place to the glory, the strength, the perfection, the purity and the bliss of the redeemed. There is no doubt about his words. They do not affirm that we may, or we might, or that under certain conditions it is possible that we will, bear the image of the heavenly. But they declare that we shall. They point to the immutable facts of our experience, and draw from them the assurance of the promise. Because there can be no doubt that we have borne the image of the earthly, so there can be no doubt that we shall bear the image of the heavenly.

Since memory and conscience and fear and even hope itself are tinged through and through with the colors of the earthly, and every reference to experience assures us that we are of the earth, earthly, and must be till the end of life below, our whole spiritual experience becomes the groundwork of an assured outlook upon eternal joy and heavenly bliss beyond the grave. For the promise derives its inspiration from the dark and doleful dreariness of sin's experience. "As we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly."

The Christian who accepts the doctrine of the crucified and risen Christ may look back upon his life, and let both memory and conscience faithfully record each proof of weakness, folly, sin or shame through which the unwilling heart is forced to trace the tests and trials it has met; and out of every downfall the penitent believer can lift a monument of praise, and out of every reminiscence of infirmity or weakness bring forth a psalm of faith and hope—yes, even out of every sin for which tears of contrition have fallen he can lift up the promise of the Saviour's grace. For each and all of these sad proofs of inherited weakness, and native depravity, and personal indulgence and disobedience, are just so many demonstrations and assurances of purity and bliss and godliness at last. Each Christian life has borne the image of the earthly; there can be no manner of doubt about that. And this very certainty, this deep bedrock of experience, affords the apostle standing room for his assertion. You shall bear the image of the heavenly. It is God's word, not man's. It is the inspired statement of a holy apostle of our Lord, who spoke as he was moved by the Holy Ghost, being imbued with the spirit of God. And, being thus inspired, it is profitable for doctrine and instruction, and for an assured hope. The somberness of sad experience affords a foil for the radiance of glory with which the light of love divine brightens and gladdens the Christian's hope. And the sunset of a believer's life is like the dawn of a day of beauty such as earth never saw.

Religion demands the proper use of the things in one's hand. No one can use what is merely theoretic or dreamful or imaginary, nor work with another's powers. There is no doing duty by proxy; there is no hiring of a substitute to go to Zion's war. Each man must be present for duty, each must

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.
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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 21

Regular Quarterly Meeting State Board of Health.

Lansing, October 1908
After the usual routine business the Board passed, upon some very very important business.

Owing to the opposition of some members of the medical profession to making reports on contagious diseases to the health officer, a law was enacted at the last session of the legislature authorizing the State Board of Health to designate those diseases which are communicable and dangerous to the public health and which must be reported by the physician to the local health officer and by the local health officer to the State Board of Health; and in compliance with this law, the Board has declared the following diseases to be dangerous communicable diseases, which must be reported by physicians to the local health officer, and by the local health officer to the State Board of Health: Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Meningitis, Diphtheria, Whooping-Cough, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Smallpox.

The Board also passed rules and regulations giving the preventive measures which must be taken for each of the above diseases; and also relating to the abatement of nuisances, to insanitary conditions of school buildings and their surroundings, to jails, and to private or corporation water supply and sewage disposal system.

The Board also ruled that Tetanus, Rabies, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Cancer shall be reported for statistical purposes.

The Board also ruled that no person with open tuberculosis should be employed as a teacher in any schools of the state.

The Board adopted a resolution instructing Secretary Shumway to prepare and issue a notice to public carriers and schools forbidding the use of the common drinking cup.

A plan was approved by the Board for a conference with railroad officials of the state looking toward the abolishing of the common drinking cup and other improvements in the sanitary conditions of railway cars.

The Board instructed the Secretary to concur with the suggestions made by Surgeon-General Wyman of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, looking toward any action for the establishment of a Deposarium for the care of lepers in the United States.

Locality Locals.

C. W. Ward went to St. Helen Friday to try his gun on the ducks.

H. Hennessey is the new clerk at the Douglas store.

Word was received from E. S. Houghton, that he was on his way home, he left Seattle Oct. 9th for Vancouver Island, after sailing up the land he will come to Michigan.

Dr. Knapp was called to see W. E. Buck Monday.

Jacob Truax came up from Caro Thursday to see how things were on his ranch.

C. F. Underhill has put up another $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of fence along the highway.

T. E. Douglas went to St. Helen, Thursday for more ducks.

The Forest Farm Company bought John Schram house, they are building an addition on 22x26. A Bessy has charge of the work. Elmer Bowman expects to occupy this house as soon as it is completed.

Mrs. E. S. Houghton and the children went to Caas City, Saturday for a visit.

F. R. Deckrow, put down a well for C. W. Ward. Friday.

The Leash House is doing a good business, they have about all the boarders they can care for.

Mr. Ward has secured the service of David Chrysler and wife, who expect to move as soon as Mr. Bowman vacates the house. Mr. and Mrs. Chrysler need no recommendation, they are good citizens, sober, trusty and faithful. We are glad to have them return to Lovells.

The Forest Farm Company have cleared about 240 acres this season, ready to set trees on. They have spotted about 20 acres now by removing the turf, where they expect to plant trees.

The highway has been graded 18 feet wide, from M. C. R. R. north to section line between sections 13 and 24, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, at a cost of \$77.25. Mr. Ward paid for this work which is very generous in him, we believe the people appreciate his building this road and thank him for the same. Good roads is what we need, who will be the next to contribute, let the good work go on.

We would like to see the bridge built over the river before winter sets in. The road is opened to the county line. How can the public use the road without a way to cross the river. Less talk and more work will do much toward building the bridge.

Joseph Douglas is out on the streets every day with his cart, giving it instructions in the way it should go in front of a cart. Mr. D. has been succeeded as far.

Mrs. Charles Premer died Friday night of heart failure. Interment Monday at Grayling.

DAM.

Frederic Freaks.

Dr. C. H. O'Neill was a pleasant visitor in our town last week.

Miss Susie Lewis is making a visit at Deckerville this week.

Mrs. Julia A. Ingalls Sundayed here with old friends.

Mrs. C. F. Kelly and family entertained company over Sunday.

Sherman Long has been in Alger visiting his family for a few days, returning Monday p.m.

Mrs. F. L. Taylor and Mrs. A. Arthur was in Grayling on Saturday.

Edith Huxley Sundayed at the parsonage, she was on her way to Oneonta.

Guy Miller was in Grayling last week.

There will be a chicken supper next Saturday evening at town hall. Every body is invited.

A number of our business men had business at the county seat last Monday.

Frank Brady of Mackinac City called last week.

F. Trudean was in Lewiston over Sunday.

There will be a dance in the opera house Saturday evening, Oct. 23, Guy Miller, manager.

The High Prices for Food Stuffs.

New Yorkers are discussing the increased cost of food stuffs, which are higher in this country today than they have ever been except in war times, and are attributing it to the tariff, the trusts, bad roads, a poor system of agriculture and extravagance and wastefulness on the part of the people.

It is absurd to blame the high prices on the tariff except insofar as it has a tendency to raise wages in the city, and so make them more attractive to boys who are tempted to try their fortunes in the big centers instead of remaining on the farm.

Breadstuffs constitute our principle article of export and the price is not fixed by the demand in the United States, but by that in Liverpool, the wheat market of the world. If one or two articles the trust may have some influence in raising prices, but these are inconsiderable. Bad roads add to the price of farm products, for they make it more expensive for the farmer to haul his crops into the city, and our roads are certainly far inferior to those of Europe. On the other hand the roads are no worse than they were at any previous time in our history; indeed they are better.

In Wayne county, for instance, we are building roads that would be a credit to any country in the old world even France and England. A network of trolley lines are being laid down around each of our cities and freight cars are usually run to accommodate the farmers along the routes, enabling them to ship to the city without taking their teams away from their regular work.

Our system of agriculture is poor, it must be admitted, and nowhere in all the world are people so wasteful and extravagant as they are in America.

Our resources seemed inexhaustable to the early settlers and they had no inducement to utilize them in the most economical way, if they wore out the land by an exhaustive system of cropping, there was plenty of virgin soil awaiting them, and why should they trouble themselves to maintain the fertility of their farms.

The result is seen in soil that used to maintain the fertility of their farms.

If you will send twenty-five cents in stampa, three late issues will be sent you so that you may become acquainted with it. Read the following splendid offers:

OFFER NO. 1—McClure's Magazine, Woman's Home Companion and The Pacific Monthly, costing \$4.50, will be sent at a special rate of \$3.00.

OFFER NO. 2—McClure's Magazine, Review of Reviews and The Pacific Monthly, costing \$6.00, will be sent for \$3.00.

OFFER NO. 3—Human Life, Ideal Home and The Pacific Monthly will be sent for \$2.00.

Order by number and send your order accompanied by postal money order for the amount to The Pacific Monthly, Portland, Oregon.

Its A Top Notch Door.

Great goods compel regard. The world crowns its doers. That's why the American people have crowned Dr. King's New Discovery the King of Throat and Lung remedies. Every atom is a health force. It germs, and colds and la grippe vanish. It heals cough-racked membranes and coughing stops. Sore, inflamed bronchial tubes and lungs are cured and hemorrages cease. Dr. Geo. More, Black Jack, N. C., writes "It cured me of lung trouble, pronounced hopeless by all doctors." 50c. \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis & Co., Druggists.

Estray Notice.

A steer, about 3 years old, light red with an oblong white spot on each hip and a white belly, came in my enclosure about 2 months ago. Owner please call for name and pay for this ad. and his care and oblige. George Q. Palmer, Frederic, Crawford Co., Mich. On the farm of John Palmer, Oct. 14. 5 times.

The Bed-Rock of Success

lies in a keen, clear brain, backed by indomitable will and resistless energy.

Such power comes from the splendid health that Dr. King's New Life Pills impart.

They vitalize every organ and build up brain and body. J. A. Norton, Lissimore, W. Va., writes:

"They are the best pills I ever used."

See at A. M. Lewis & Co., Drug Store.

This open season on pheasants has year M. October 14 to November 20, inclusive, and it is unlawful to kill more than twelve in any one day or to have more than fifty in possession at one time. It is unlawful to kill quail until October 15, 1914.

The outcome of the big Saratoga bowwow of independent and reform Democrat was the formulation of a platform or declaration of principles which it is hoped will become the pattern for reform conferences in other States. Its salient features are strict construction of constitutions, support of federal powers.

Reader, when you are preparing to come to town to do some trading just pick up your home paper, glance at the advertising columns and see who wants the trade. We guarantee you will save you money. The man who advertises certainly has inducements to offer you or he wouldn't ask you to call and see him before buying.

If every business man in our town could do business on a strictly cash system it would be a blessing to us all. If we all had to pay cash we would learn to live within our means. It would save business men the expense of bookkeepers and the loss of bad debts, all of which someone has to pay for. If our town could gradually work into strictly cash system it would be better for us all.—Ex.

The farmer who owns a farm is the particular person who is fixed. Banks may fail and factories close, workmen strike and mines suspend merchants fail and towns burn times may be panicky and even crops may be short—but the farmer who owns his acres will get along. He will get along, live in comfort and quiet, with plenty to eat, drink and wear. He is the most independent man on earth. Yet lots of them who do not appreciate their situation,

Money Comes in Bunches

to A. A. Chisholm, of Treadwell, N. Y., now. His reason is well worth reading: "For a long time I suffered from indigestion, tropical liver, constipation, rheumatism, and general debility," he writes. "I couldn't sleep, had no appetite, nor ambition, grew weaker every day despite of all medical treatment. Then I tried Electric Bitters. Twelve bottles restored all my old-time health and vigor. Now I can attend to business every day. It's a wonderful medicine. Invaluable for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nerves. 50c. at A. M. Lewis & Co., Drug Store.

As Frances Put It.

Little Frances had begun to write letters under the supervision of mamma. Recently her mother was away on a visit, and Frances decided to write to her without help. She managed slang and the new mode of spelling in one sentence: "Grandma sent a letter from Anty and the news in it not her out."

Tea a Cold Weather Drink.

One-third more tea is used in autumn and winter than in summer and spring.

The Pacific Monthly

of Portland, Oregon, is a beautifully illustrated monthly magazine. If you are interested in dairying, fruit raising, poultry raising, or want to know about irrigated lands, timber lands or free government land open to homestead entry. The price is \$1.50 a year.

If you will send twenty-five cents in stampa, three late issues will be sent you so that you may become acquainted with it. Read the following splendid offers:

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"They are the best pills I ever used."

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THE THREE-A-WEEK WORLD.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Newspaper Published at the Price.

Read in Every English-Speaking Country

It has invariably been the great effort of the Three-a-Week edition of the New York World to publish the news impartially in order that it may be an accurate reporter of what has happened. It tells the truth, irrespective of party, and for that reason it has achieved a position with the public unique among papers of its class.

The subscription season is now at hand and this is the best offer that will be made to you.

If you want the news as it really is, subscribe to the Three-a-Week edition of the New York World, which comes to you every other day except Sunday, and is thus practically a daily at the price of a weekly.

The THREE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE together for one year for \$2.20.

The regular price of the two papers is \$2.50.

NOTICE.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagors named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record:

Take Notice That sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent. additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford.

Description, Sec. Town Range Amt pd for year
W½ of NW 32 26N 2W \$1.89 1901
" " " " 2.29 1902
" " " " 2.19 1903
" " " " 3.06 1904
" " " " 1.94 1905

Amount necessary to redeem, \$26.74 plus the fees of the sheriff.

O. F. BARNEs.

Place of business, South Branch, Roscommon post office. Dated July 23d, A. D. 1909.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 21

Local and National News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Every subscriber to the AVALANCHE whose subscription is paid in advance, or who will pay arrearage, and in advance, who desires it, can have the Michigan Farmer, FREE to January 1st, 1910. This is the ideal paper for Michigan Farmers, and this trial will convince you that you want it always. The paper will be stopped January 1st 1910 unless you renew us or before that time, paying only 75 cents for a year.

St. Charles coal, the best in the market, for sale by George Langevin.

A good house to rent. Enquire at this office.

M. & S. Loose Leaf Binder for Students. Sold by Central Drug Store.

Leave your orders for Coal at S. H. Co's, and save money.

Prof. Bradley has moved to Fredonia for the winter, the daily driving back and forth being too strenuous.

TO RENT—A furnished room. Gentleman preferred. Inquire at T. Bosson.

LOST—A gold locket and chain with initial "A" on locket. Finder will please leave at this office.

LOST—A gold watch and fob between Dr. Inaley's office and residence. Finder will please leave at this office.

Mrs. Corel Raric of Fayette, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. Quimby Clark of this village for this week.

For Sale—A first class scissor cutter, hand or power, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

G. O. McCullough and George McCullough are attending the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. as delegates from Grayling Lodge, at Sault Ste Marie.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herrick moved to their new home in Fenton, last week. Everybody was sorry to say Godby to "Gladys."

I wish to announce that I offer all my real estate in Grayling for sale.

LUCIEN FOURNIER.

Buy your coal of George Langevin. You will get the best and at the right price, delivered.

The annual inspection of Marvin W. R. will be conducted Saturday, October 23d, by Mrs. Ernestine Mitchell of Gaylord. All members are requested to be present by 2:30 p.m.

Beech and Maple Block Wood for furnaces. Leave orders with SALLING, HANSON COMPANY.

George Langevin is handling coal the same as last year. Prices right and quality right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Miss Anna Olson is home from her summer visit in the West. While she has had an enjoyable time, she is glad to be back at home and among old friends.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's stomach and Liver Tablets, and healthy condition of the body and mind which they create, makes one feel joyful. Sold by all dealers.

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Don't fail to read the new advertisement of Sorenson's Furniture Store. It's to your interest.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A 6 roomhouse on Railroad street. Enquire at Grayling Mercantile Company's store.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers.

Plumbing work, Plumbing Goods, Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Closets, Kitchen Sinks and Range Boilers. Show room, Cedar St. F. R. DECKROW.

After the terribly disagreeable weather of last week, consisting of an incongruous mixture of wind, snow, sleet, rain, clouds and sunshine, Monday, kept us all guessing what was coming next.

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Leave your orders for Coal at S. H. Co's, and save money.

Crawford County Grange will give an all day and evening social, with dance in the evening, at the home of Henry Stephan, Saturday, October 23. Everybody comes.

KATE WALDRON,

Ans't Secretary.

The Board of Supervisors have nearly completed the business of their annual session and consider the condition of the county satisfactory. The record of their proceedings will be published as usual in supplement to the AVALANCHE.

Mr. and Mrs. Mr. McCullough are enjoying a holiday trip abroad, who has not visited far away for many years, in her own home. It is a pleasant respite.

SALESMEN WANTED to look after our interest in Crawford and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Address THE VICTOR OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

The railroads of Michigan have granted a round trip excursion rate of one and one-half fare to Saginaw on account of the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, thus recognizing this as one of the most important conventions held within the jurisdiction of the Michigan Passenger Association.

DIED—At her home in Lovell, Saturday, October 16th, of heart-failure, Elizabeth Prineau, aged 56 years. The funeral services were held at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Monday, and the body laid to rest in Elmwood cemetery, Rev. Fr. Riess officiating. Mrs. Prineau was a resident of Grayling for several years, where she has many friends, who with her bereaved husband will mourn her going.

The Central Drug Store has changed hands, Note P. Olson having sold his interest to his son, Alfred C., who will continue the business. He has always lived here and is acquainted with nearly everybody in the county, and has proven his business ability sufficiently to assure his success. Mr. Roesser will remain in the store as pharmacist. Alfred is congratulated on every side and our people are glad that he will remain a citizen of "the only town on the map."

The next meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association is to occur at Saginaw, October 28-30, 1909. Last year the paid enrollment was 4,973, making this one of the largest teacher's organizations in the world. Saginaw is one of the few cities of the state that possess a convention hall large enough to take care of such a meeting. All of the general sessions are held in the New Auditorium erected last year.

Every teacher in this vicinity should plan to attend the meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association at Saginaw October 28-30. The program bears the names of some of our foremost educators, and the topics for discussion are replete with suggestions regarding the most important phases of school room work. But aside from the program, the privilege of being a part of such a meeting stirs the enthusiasm and sends the teacher back to her work with many a new idea and many a good resolution that the stay-at-home never feels. Teachers of all others, should keep abreast of the times, and these meetings constitute one of the least expensive, and at the same time most effective, means for keeping one wide awake.

For Sale—A first class scissor cutter, hand or power, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

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Well Preserved.

Eight years ago last spring, Victor Brown made a rooster, as given below, of his class in the sixth and seventh grades in our school, which was planted under a shade tree, being set at the side of the school house. In excavating for the new basement the tree had to be removed and the rooster was found in an excellent state of preservation, which we publish to refresh the memory of those yet living here.

Grades 6 and 7, April 26, 1901.

MAUD E. TRACY, Teacher, Charlotte, Mich.

Victor Brown, Lucy Burgess, Emil Hanson, Gertie Kraus, Edith Chamberlin, Arthur Fourquier, Frank Trombley, Maxine Envilord, Jeannie Olson, Goldie Poud, Clarence Claggett, Margaret Carney, Florence Trombley, Ray Amidon, Charlie Phelps, Letah Martin, Grace Jennings, Katie Bates, Chris Jensen, Carl Johnson, Anna Johnson, Florence Rouse, Ray Cleve, Robert Rasmussen, Willie Enevoldson, Louise Woodworth, Vera Richardson, Eddie Pillsbury, Elizabeth Salling, Nellie Soderburg, Norma Comer, Clayton Comer, Flora Colter, Axleena Arnbjornson, Agnes Blavishan, Lena Peterson, Chris Larson, Laur Larson, Eleanor Woodfield, Gladys Peck, Lena Sates, Belle Dyer, Jeannette Evans, Emma Newman, Carl Jensen, Alfred Olson, Ferdinand Sorenson Clarence M. Hudd.

School Board Mr. Patterson, Mr. Bates, Mr. Comer, Mr. Conine, Mr. Bauman.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father in his divine will to call from the home of our sister, Mrs. Mattie Cunningham, her father, therefore be it

Resolved—That in behalf of the members of Marvin Relief Corps No. 162, we extend the sincere sympathy of our order in her greatness, and that it is our earnest prayer that she may trust in God to give her strength necessary to submit to his divine will. Be it further

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our sister, and be published in our local paper.

EMMA AMOS
MAGGIE BURTON
MARY FEHR.

Estray Notice.

Came into my enclosure some time in May, a red yearling heifer with fair sized horns. The owner is requested to call and identify the animal, pay the expenses and take her away. Post Office address: Pere Cheney, Mich.

FRANK BARBER
oct21-5t sec. 25, Tp. 25 NR 3 W.

*Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all dealers.

Estray and Estrayed.

Two red yearling heifers, with hog rings in left ear. Any one having knowledge of them will be paid for their trouble in letting me know.

Also came into my enclosure a spring calf. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN MALCO,
oct21-5t P. O. Frederic, Mich.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Algot Johnson desire to express their thanks to neighbors and friends, who extended to them their aid and sympathy during the sickness and at the final obsequies of their little daughter. Such kindness can never be forgotten or repaid.

The gravel road along the county line will be completed in about two weeks. It is estimated that the new road will greatly increase the valuation of the farms through that section of country.

The director's meeting held in Roscommon, Thursday was well attended and proved interesting and instructive. State Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. L. Wright occupied the hour before noon in a talk about contagious diseases of school children; how best to prevent the spread of such diseases; keeping school houses and grounds sanitary; and school officers' duties in keeping the buildings ventilated and clean. Afternoon Mr. Wright's assistant explained the duties of each district officer, and how to use the separate funds. The many questions which this subject brought out showed how deep was the interest in this part of the meeting. Later Prof. Wright gave a discourse about uniting the districts; since the money now being used to carry on the small schools could be of so much more advantage to many of the schools so united. These meetings are to be held annually in each county for the instruction of district officers, although only one officer of each district is allowed compensation for attending, every officer should be present and would find his time well spent. The law provides that the director or some other officer shall receive \$2.00 and actual traveling expense.

Fred Waterman threshed 52 bushels of buckwheat from two loads drawn to the machine. This was grown on less than 3 acres and from two bushels of seed.

Effect to Exterminate Sharks. The Bengal government pays a reward for sharks caught in the Ganges. This varies from 25 cents for small sharks to \$1.50 for those six feet long.

China for your table in the Family Home

Postage

1909

1909

Great Big Live Values IN WATER SETS ODD PITCHERS AND TUMBLERS

Don't argue, if you need any thing of the kind it will pay you to look over these extraordinary values:

A good every day set—6 tumblers and pitcher..... 33c
A larger and more fancy set—7 pieces as above..... 75c
Pitcher only, height 8 in., large mold, well finished.. 15c
Larger and extra heavy pitchers, brilliantly finished.. 45c
Tumblers, full size, each..... 3c

Don't Delay, Do it Now.

Sorenson's Furniture Store GRAYLING, MICH.

Michigan Cut-over Hardwood Lands 30,000 acres ON SALE FOR FIRST TIME

We guarantee this to be good land, suitable for agricultural purposes, and want inquiries from prospective settlers.

Salling, Hanson Company

Manufactures of Lumber
Grayling, Michigan
Crawford County

sept16-8w

THE KING OF CURES DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. FOR WEAK, SORE LUNGS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HEMORRHAGES AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as the grandest medicine of modern times. One bottle completely cured me of a very bad cough, which was steadily growing worse under other treatments.

EARL SHAMBURG, Codell, Kas.

PRICE 500 AND \$1.00
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

A. M. LEWIS & COMPANY.

POST CARDS FREE.

Send me six cents in stamps and I will send you, postage paid, free, 10 beautiful "Remembrance" post cards printed in many colors. This offer goes only to farm folk. Address James Slocum, 940 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

MRS. SWAN PETERSEN
MRS. HANS PETERSEN
MARTIN NELSON.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday. President Taft reached San Antonio and was welcomed by a big crowd.

Mobs in London, Paris and other European cities and in Havana, Cuba, protested against Ferrer's execution.

William L. Buchanan, former minister to Argentina and director of the Pan-American exposition, died in a London street.

Governor Shallenberger of Nebraska declared that the federal judges who set aside the bank guaranty law are political puppets.

Charles E. Magoo, former provincial governor of Cuba, denied the report that he will be appointed minister to China to succeed C. R. Crane.

Monday.

Banker Charles W. Morse lost his appeal and fifteen years in federal prison looms one legal step nearer.

A Wisconsin banker, short \$200,000, was near death in his home; he is said to have admitted many forgeries.

A close friend estimates the wealth left by E. H. Hariman at \$300,000,000, \$33,000,000 of which he gave away to his children and friends the day before his death, the remainder going to his widow.

Tuesday.

Organized labor paid a notable tribute to Samuel Gompers in Washington.

The government lost its libel suit against Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams of the Indianapolis News.

Crane, following the acceptance of his resignation as minister to China, declares Secretary Knox long has sought his scalp.

The Mineral Point, Wis., bank was said to be short \$400,000, having been looted for sixteen years. The vice president was in seclusion at his home.

Commander Robert E. Peary made public the evidence upon which he charges that Dr. F. A. Cook did not discover the north pole and gave full statements of the Eskimos who accompanied the Brooklyn man, together with other evidence.

Wednesday.

Six were drowned in the wreck of a steamship on upper Lake Erie.

Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad in the federal court at Springfield attacked the 2-cent rate law as unconstitutional.

James M. Burie, novelist and playwright, won a divorce in London after telling of his wife's misconduct with Gilbert Cannon, a young author.

A lone bandit who held up the bank of D. M. Erskine & Co. at Highland Park, Ill., and got \$477, committed suicide when run down by a posse of 100.

Thursday.

President Taft accepted the resignation of Charles R. Crane, minister designate to China.

The Christian Science church adopted new by-laws to prevent a repetition of the Stetson case.

The Highland Park bank robber suicide was identified as Lamar A. Harris, a Los Angeles lawyer.

The purchase of the Katy road by Hawley gives the Alton a gulf outlet and strengthens the Rock Island in the Southwest.

The rebel general's force defeated the government troops, killing nineteen, in the first battle of the Nicaraugan revolution.

Barrill, companion of Cook on Mount McKinley expedition, said they were no nearer than fourteen miles of mountain's summit.

The corner stone of the new Central Masonic Temple in Chicago was laid under the auspices of the Illinois Grand Lodge and in the presence of 2,000 of the order.

Friday.

King George of Greece may soon abdicate.

The Southern storm death list numbered fifty-five.

An aged prospector was arrested in New Mexico following a threat against Taft.

Two Italian children kidnapped in St. Louis were found wandering in Chicago.

Rioting was renewed in many European capitals as the result of Ferrer's execution.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua declared the points captured by the rebels are unimportant and that the country is loyal.

Saturday.

A new ruling lets pulp from Canada in free, with some exceptions.

President Taft and Diaz met on American and Mexican soil; Diaz gave a state banquet.

Willie Boy, Indian outlaw, killed himself on a mountain top with last shot after defying posse for weeks.

Policemen routed a Paris mob demonstrating in sympathy of Ferrer and prevented the wrecking of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Captain Schouby, skipper of the Danish government's arctic yacht, got the story of the finding of the north pole by Dr. Cook from the two Eskimos who accompanied the explorer on his final dash.

SUNDAY.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Fire in the lumber yard of Manley Chew, at Dollarstown, Ont., destroyed 75,000,000 feet of lumber, with a loss of \$1,000,000.

County Attorney Clark of Coffeyville, Kan., was seriously injured by men who resented a raid on contraband whisky sellers.

Robert Bradley fell from a sky-scraper near Broad and Chestnut streets in Philadelphia and was killed in sight of hundreds of pedestrians. He was 66 years old and a veteran of the Civil War.

CRANE IS FORCED TO RESIGN UNDER FIRE

Minister to China Notified by Secretary Knox That His Resignation is Wanted.

CAUSED TROUBLE BY TALKING

Chicago Man Held Indiscreet and Useless in Diplomatic Service Ruined by Action.

Secretary of State Knox on Tuesday sent a letter to Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, who was in Washington, notifying him that his resignation as minister of the United States to China would be accepted. Mr. Crane already had advised the Secretary that he was prepared to resign if the recent developments had made his further services in that position embarrassing to the department. Mr. Knox has advised President Taft of his action. Mr. Crane's resignation will be addressed, not to the State Department, but to the President, who appointed him.

CAUSE OF CRANE'S DISMISSAL.

While the deepest secrecy guarded the nature of the complaint against Mr. Crane, it was well understood that he was accused of revealing confidential information and talking altogether too much about the intimate affairs of the State Department.

Appointed by President Taft after Stuyvesant Fish and other well-known men had declined the China post, Mr. Crane had received final instructions and engaged state rooms on a steamer sailing from San Francisco last Wednesday. Just before sailing he received a telegram ordering him to report to Secretary Knox in Washington.

Mr. Crane arrived in Washington Sunday. During the trip east he declared that his public statements about Chinese affairs had been made with the sanction of President Taft. Immediately on arriving in Washington he was closeted with Secretary Knox an hour, and learned the secret of his recall, which he declined to divulge. President Taft received a long telegram Monday from Secretary Knox. On his decision further action in Mr. Crane's case was understood to depend.

Through unofficial sources the State Department allowed it to be known that one cause of complaint against Mr. Crane was an article of a Chicago newspaper of Sept. 27, evidencing a somewhat minute acquaintance with affairs supposed to be known only by officials in the State Department and presumably by Mr. Crane, relative to the attitude of the United States government toward the two treaties recently concluded between China and Japan. That publication was highly objectionable to the Department of State in that it disclosed the possibility of protest on the part of the United States against the consummation of these treaties. Secretary Knox and his associates in the department held Minister Crane responsible for those disclosures.

STORM HITS NORTHWEST.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan Get a Foretaste of Real Winter.

The first cold storm of the season blew Monday and Tuesday at the head of the lakes. A cutting wind, driving in from Lake Superior, with constant flurry of snow, ice-covered pavements and heavy fur garments worn by many citizens, contributed to the December appearance of the storm at Duluth.

Much delay was experienced by shipping on the lake. Big freighters out in the open water did not attempt to pass in to the bay, fearing collision with the concrete piers at the government channel. No accidents, however, have been reported. On the range the storm has been general with reports of a foot and more of snow at various places. The sudden change in temperature is causing suffering there to those caught without coal. Live stock also suffering from the cold. School attendance has been cut to half. Three inches of snow fell at La Crosse, Wis. Lower Michigan received its first installment of real winter Monday. With the temperature hovering between 20 and 40 degrees, snow fell intermittently over almost all of the lower part of the State. A thirty-mile-an-hour wind prevailed and made the snow flurries resemble winter blizzards in many places. A temperature of 28 degrees above zero prevailed over all of Kansas, the western half of Missouri, northern Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle. A killing frost was experienced in the southwest.

N. J. Cartmell, the University of Pennsylvania runner, has announced his intention to turn professional.

Jake de Risler, the world's champion, broke the five-mile motor cycle record at the Clifton stadium as Passaic, N. J. Plans are being discussed by Wisconsin-Illinois magnates for a reorganization of the league during the winter.

Des Moines won the Western League pennant by a margin of two points, the closest pennant race in the history of the Western League.

Walter Demars, of San Francisco, won the six-day eight-hour bicycle race at Kansas City. He rode a total of 962 miles and two laps.

Affliction, a 15 to 1 chance, won the Affliction Handicap, defeating Sam Hildreth's Flatherber by a length. The Hildreth was in the lead all of the way.

Sam Hildreth, the owner of a classy string of racers, has been among the most popular drivers this season. Many of the big stakes have been won by his steeds and it is generally believed that he will clean up \$80,000 this season.

A. F. Kummer won the annual golf championship of Staten Island by defeating O. L. Williams, 7 up and 6 to go, on the links of the Richmond County Club.

J. R. Keene's Wimborne II, captured the Lambourn Winter handicap of 260 sovereigns for 3-year-olds and up, at seven furlongs, at Newbury, England. No one laid claim to it.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

BOY OF 13 GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

Found Guilty of Clubbing Cripple Girl to Death.

Life imprisonment was the sentence imposed by Justice Sussell in the Supreme Criminal Court at Guyana, N. S. on Andrew J. Azard, a 13-year-old colored boy, who was found guilty of murdering Maize Ann Ash, a crippled girl, on July 27 last. The crime was an atrocious one. During the absence of the parents Azard, without any known cause, clubbed the little girl to death.

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WHEN SUMMER GATHERS UP HER ROSES OF GLORY

AND LIKE A DREAM OF BEAUTY GLIDES AWAY.



BOB CAPTOR AND CASHIER.

Youth Forces Deputy Sheriff to Wait While He Loots Bank.

Scores of armed citizens are searching for Earl Bullock, 18 years old, who robbed the State Bank of Endora, Kan., and later perhaps fatally wounded Policeman Wilson Pringle, who attempted to arrest him. Bullock was arrested in Endora by Deputy Sheriff E. Woods on a charge of robbing a store in Lawrence. Desiring to talk with E. E. Wilson, cashier of the State Bank in Endora, the deputy took the boy to the bank with him. While Woods and Wilson were talking Bullock drew two revolvers and ordered them to throw up their hands. Then he marched them into a vault and locked the door. Snatching \$1,000, he fled. Policeman Pringle traced the boy to his mother's home and went there to capture him. Bullock shot down the policeman and escaped.

WIRELESS FEAT IN ALASKA.

Station Communicates with Steamer Thirteen Hundred Miles Away.

More evidence of the successful working of the military wireless telegraph stations in Alaska is shown in a report from First Lieut. E. A. Jeanett, Fifteenth Infantry, Fort Gibson. On the night of Sept. 23 the station of Nome worked well both ways with the steamer Minnesota, en route to Japan, about 200 miles south of Mimak pass, and about 1,300 miles from the wireless station. The Minnesota also reported hearing messages from Fort Gibson strong and loud.

More than 500 miles of the distance traveled by the messages from Fort Gibson was overland, and the station at that place also picked up messages from the steamer at Mimak.

GIRL'S LEGS FOUND IN GRIP.

Murder Revealed in Rhode Island Town—Rest of Body Sought.

The finding of a girl's legs in a suitcase among bushes in an outlying section of Tiverton, R. I., brought to light a murder. The discovery of a New Bedford newspaper of Sunday's date with the limbs is regarded as the most important clew thus far obtained. A search for the other portions of the body is being made in the woods nearby. Bulgermarsh road, on which the suitcase was found, runs from Newport to New Bedford, passing through the outskirts of Fall River, and is much used by automobile parties, especially on Sundays.

TWO HANGED IN ONE JAIL.

Wife of Prisoner Wants to See Him Die and Brings "Next Husband."

Thomas Willis and Stanley Nasarzko, a Slav, were hanged in the Lusser County prison in Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day. Nasarzko's wife came to the jail the previous day with a man she intends to marry and requested permission to witness the hanging. The request was refused by the sheriff, although the condemned man was willing that his wife and her future husband should see him die. Nasarzko bequeathed his her savings, \$1,200. He bade the two farewell and told Nasarzko that he hoped he would make a good husband for his wife.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Hogs have been selling for \$37.71 per hundred weight at Paola, Kan., the highest price they have brought for years. The prices were due to competition of hog buyers in that part of the state.

CONTROL OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY.

Control of the United Railways Company and the Ruth Trust Company, of Portland, Ore., was purchased by J. H. Hubert, of Fontanelle, Iowa, and C. L. Dunbar, of Vancouver, B. C. The purchase price was close to \$5,000,000.

The Senate committee, which has been touring the Northwest for the purpose of visiting the irrigation projects, are thoroughly pleased with the work of reclamation and are in favor of extending the service along this line.

The extensive development of iron ores in Ashland County, Wisconsin, is reviving and is pressed to the front by the projection of a railroad spur into the low grade beds comprising the Gunt and Penokee mines, recently abandoned.

At a special election held in Northfield, Minn., the Northfield Telephone Company, which is composed entirely of neighboring farmer stockholders, won a franchise by a vote of 308 to 175. The victory is the culmination of a four years' effort.

BEER FLIES IN STREETS OF TOWN.

Twenty-four hundred and fifty gallons of beer were poured into the streets of Columbus, Kan., by Sheriff Hatton under orders from the District Court. The beer was seized in cold storage at West Mineral, Cherokee County. No one laid claim to it.

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FIGHTING THE RAT PLAGUE.

One way of combating the rat plague is the devising of some economical and convenient way of disposing of domestic garbage to prevent its accumulation in or about the house.

THE SHE GOAT AS A MILKER.

The milk goat, like all goats, can make a living on brushy and hilly land, where most other animals would starve. They are very beneficial to land in cleaning it of weeds, sprouts and brush. They cannot endure low, wet land, but thrive perfectly on rough, hilly land. Those giving milk should be fed on good grass, hay fodder, and wheat bran, but no grain of any kind. The cost of maintaining a goat in milk is about 5 cents a day, and she will give from one to two quarts of milk a day.

SEALY LEG IN Poultry.

The first thing to do for scaly leg is to get every bird troubled that way out of the flock by itself. Then the roosts and all the woodwork of the houses should be thoroughly washed with kerosene. Boiling water or white-wash with a few drops of carbolic acid will also do the work. Do anything to kill the parasites, which make their home in every crack and crevice. When the houses are clean keep them so. This is your only salvation.

To relieve the hens which are suffering take sulphur and lard, mix them and rub the mixture on the legs once a week till cured. Some good poultrey use simply gas tar rubbed on well.—E. L. VINCENT in Farm and Fireside.

BACON HOGS.

The bacon type of hog has been developed under different conditions—and in sections where corn is not the main farm crop. These breeds of hogs come from parts where clover, peas, barley, oats, wheat products and milk—all of which contain a relatively lower per cent of fat forming elements than corn. According to the view generally accepted by physiologists, the fat which is stored in the body may have its origin in the digestion of all three classes of nutrients—proteins, carbohydrates and fats—of the food. The two latter, however, form the main source of heat and fat storage in all ordinary rations.

Continued feeding through many generations on highly carbonaceous food naturally might be expected to beget a greater aptitude for the digestion of such food, and, consequently, a greater tendency to fat storage in the body. It is reasonable to believe that any of the bacon breed of hogs would lose their present characteristics if for a sufficient number of generations they were confined in the corn belt. Eventually they would develop the fat-producing tendencies of the lard type. That is a conclusion that one would naturally come to.

When to Set Grapes.

Spring setting of grapes is usually advised for the amateur. While this may be true in north central latitudes, good results may be obtained by setting any time when the soil is in proper condition and the vines are dormant. Fall planting has the advantage that it can be done at a time when there is not a rush of work on the farm, and the job will be more carefully done. It also gives the soil time to settle, so that the plants will not suffer from a lack of moisture, as they are liable to do if planted in the spring.

The mistake of setting the plants too early in the fall should not be made. We know of several growers who do not set them till the leaves have been killed by frost. At least it is certain that they should not be set till all danger of excessively hot weather is past. One of the best methods is to dig a hole 2 or 3 feet square and from a foot to 18 inches deep. In the bottom of this hole throw a quart of beat bones which have been pounded into a powder, and about twice as much hardwood ashes. Then fill in with good mellow, rich soil for 4 or 5 inches, plant and spread out its roots the way they would naturally lie and fill in these with mellow dirt till level with the ground. If the setting is done in the fall the ground around the plant should be covered with a mulch of some kind of straw to prevent heaving of the ground by freezing and thawing.—Interior Ocean.

To Keep Eggs Fresh.

Fresh eggs in cold storage at 34 degrees Fahrenheit undergo little if any change, for this temperature is sufficient to limit the activities and prevent the growth of the more common bacteria. The problem of preserving eggs by excluding air has brought forth numerous methods. A series of tests was recently made keeping the eggs for about eight months in some twenty different ways. Immersed in brine all were unfit for use. Wrapped in paper 80 per cent were bad. Packed in bran or coated with paraffin 70 per cent spoiled. Immersed in a solution of salicylic acid 50 per cent only were fit to use. Coated with shellac or colloidion 40 per cent were bad. Packed in wood ashes 20 per cent spoiled. Coated with vaseline or immersed in a solution of water glass, or lime water all were good. From these experiments, as well as many others, it has been found that a solution of water glass offers about the best method of preserving eggs saved from cold storage. Water glass is the common name for potassium or sodium silicate and is obtained in the shops in the form of thick liquid something like glycerin. One part of this to nine of sterile water makes a preservative of sterile water makes a preservative.

UNCLE SAM WARS ON THE RAT.

"Worst Mammal Pest" Named for the Loss of Millions.

Rat clubs and other societies for systematic warfare on destructive rodents may leap into popular favor among housekeepers, now that the government has officially sanctioned this method of extermination of the worst mammal pest in the United States. The rat has been recognized by the government as a problem. Its activity in disseminating infectious diseases has long loomed up as a danger signal to the health authorities, and losses from its depredations run into many million dollars a year, according to an official statement just issued by the Department of Agriculture.

CORN COBS AS FERTILIZER.

Corn cobs are rated by farmers about like sawdust and broom corn seed, in point of fertility; and all three are thrown away or burned as worthless matter. In fact, at some elevators, where corn is shelled by hundreds of wagon loads, a furnace is provided and the cobs are dumped into the sheller, to go up in smoke. This is a great waste, fully as great as burning the straw stack, as a contributor to the Indiana Farmer says. The cob is especially rich in soil food. The large residue in the way of ashes indicates potash. The fierce heat of the cob fire indicates much carbon, and a chemical analysis will show the presence of phosphorus and lime in no mean quantity. In fact, there is no waste material in the cob. It is only a little difficult to make available, because slow to rot.

But there are two ways in which this may be overcome. First, a farmer who had a corn crusher can run a load of cobs through it in a few minutes, and thus render them available to oxygen. Second, they may be plowed under, more easily than any other form of raw unrotted material except sawdust; and here their slow process of disintegration will be the very thing desired. Nothing can be better under the surface of meadow land or more useful as a feeder for the roots of the trees in an orchard.

I know this by experience. I plowed and tended my present little orchard for eight years. Before the last breaking I covered the surface all over with half-decayed cobs from our elevator (which fortunately has no incinerator) and, with a one-horse harrow plow, I turned them under 4 to 6 inches deep. It is now the third summer since this was done, and anyone can notice the effect on the trees. They are thrifty and their fruit is large and well shaped. The slow decay is just what proves best for the supply of potash and phosphorus and lime for the trees.

Incidentally, I noticed there has not been a mole in the orchard since the cobs were plowed under; and as they are quite active outside, I suppose my cobs act as a hindrance. The crushed cobs, when partially rotted, can be used anywhere, as they will not be in the way of the plow or the hoe. And after one year underground the uncrushed cob will be sufficiently rotted to be free from that objection. As the meadow is allowed to run two to five years, they will be entirely unobjectionable as an under feed there. I notice in my orchard now that when I put the spade down for any purpose it brings up a splendid soil well mixed with humus.

OLDEST LAND IN THE WORLD.

Stretching across Canada, north of the St. Lawrence, and ending in the regions about the source of the Mississippi, is a range of low granite hills called the Laurentian Highlands, says Charles D. Stewart in the Atlantic.

These hills are really mountains that are almost worn out, for they are the oldest land in America, and, according to Agassiz, the oldest in the world. In the days when there was nothing but water on the face of the globe, these mountains came up—a long island of primitive rock with universal ocean chafing against its shores. None of the other continents had put in their appearance at the time America was thus looking up. The United States began to come to light by the gradual uplifting of this land to the north and the appearance of the tops of the Alleghenies, which were the next in order. Later the Rockies started up. The United States grew southward from Wisconsin and westward from the Blue Ridge. An early view of the country would have shown a large island which is now northern Wisconsin, and a long, thin tongue of this primitive rock sticking down from Canada into Minnesota, and these two growing states looking out over the waters at the mere beginnings of mountain ranges east and west. They were waiting for the rest of the United States to appear.

TOAD AND THE SNAKE.

The following snake story was told some years ago by a reputable citizen of Anson County, the Charlottesville Observer says. Driving along a public road one day he saw a toad frog crossing the road at top speed—hitting only the high places and few of them. As the frog disappeared in the rocky underbrush on one side a black snake in hot pursuit made its appearance on the other. The story teller followed the two into the bushes to see what the result would be. He had proceeded only a short distance when he found the frog at bay, facing the snake and with the latter circling about in the effort to make an attack from the rear. His frogship kept turning all the time, always facing the enemy.

The reason of this maneuver on the snake's part was that the frog had in its mouth, held crosswise and about the middle, a stick about the size and length of a lead pencil. The frog knew the snake could not swallow him so long as he presented such a front. The man watched the performance for some time and when he left the snake was still circling the frog and the latter facing its enemy on every turn.

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PEARY MAKES PUBLIC CHARGES AGAINST COOK

Holds That Brooklyn Doctor Did Not Get Farther than Parallel 22° of Latitude.

SUMMARY OF HIS EVIDENCE.

Commander and Aids Sign Document Declaring Cook's Equipment Insufficient for Polar Dash.

Commander Robert E. Peary on Tuesday made public the evidence upon which he bases his charge that Dr. Frederick A. Cook did not discover the north pole on April 21, 1908, as he claims.

This evidence consists of a statement signed by himself, Robert A. Bartlett, master of the steamer Roosevelt; D. B. McMillan, George Borup and Mathew A. Hansen. These men were all members of Commander Peary's party. They are familiar with polar travel. They are witnesses whose credibility cannot successfully be attacked, and there can be no question that they believe to be true every word of the statement to which they have set their names. Their testimony will be read with interest and given great weight by scientists.

Report of Examination.

The statement of the five men embodies a report of an examination that was made of the two Eskimos who, Dr. Cook says, accompanied him in his dash across the polar sea and of the father of one of them who personally was familiar with the first and last thirds of Dr. Cook's journey.

It is accompanied by a map of Dr. Cook's trip, marked out by the Eskimos. In procuring the statements of Dr. Cook's companions, the statement points out, especial pains were taken to leave no ground for the charge that the Eskimos were either coached or coerced by Commander Peary or any member of his party. Every effort was made to have the statement of each Eskimo made independently of the others.

Summary of the Evidence.

Summed up Comander Peary's evidence tends to show:

That Dr. Cook's explorations never took him beyond the eighty-second parallel.

That he proceeded northward no farther than one day's march from Cape Thomas Hubbard.

That his companions, two Eskimo boys, the oldest only 19, and his outfit twenty dogs and two sleds, were utterly insufficient to cope with the dangers and hardships of the dash across the polar sea from Cape Thomas Hubbard to the pole.

That before he left Cape Thomas Hubbard Dr. Cook cached food and that when he returned from his so-called dash his sleds were still so heavily laden that only a small amount of provisions was taken from this cache.

That after one day's journey north from Cape Thomas Hubbard Cook and the two Eskimos marched south until they returned to land and that they then moved southwest across Prince Gustave Sea until they reached a small island.

That from this island they proceeded to Amund Ringness Land, where they killed deer, south in a zig-zag path through Norwegian Bay, where they killed some of their dogs, south through Heligate, where they abandoned sleds and thence through Jones Sound, where they hunted walrus, to Baffin Bay, over the ice of which they proceeded back to Anoratok.

SHIP WRECKED AND SIX DIE.

Steamer George Stone of Cleveland Goss on Rocks at Point Pole.

In the wreck of the steamship George Stone of Cleveland on Point Pelee, Ontario, Wednesday, upper Lake Erie added a grawsome chapter to the history of marine disasters on the great lakes. Six lives were lost and twelve were saved. The tall end of the recent gale at night was lashing a hopelessly broken vessel that was not insured and belonged to M. A. Bradley of Cleveland.

The six victims lost their lives in Captain Paul Howell, Peter Daley of Erie, Pa., a passenger, and six members of the crew who capsized in the surf while attempting to go ashore.

The steamer left Ashtabula, Ohio, Monday at 3:30 p. m. with a load of coal for Racine, Wis. She began to feel the effect of the southwest gale about 6:30 Monday evening and at midnight she began a desperate battle for life. One man was sent aloft with a bed sheet which he waved from the forward mast. But though three or four steamers came within sight, none responded to the signals of distress. Fire added to the dangers of the situation at this point, the pilot-house being burned to the deck before the blaze was subdued by the waves and spray. It is thought that one of the lamps was overturned by the pounding of the boat on the reef.

Hall Caine Is Stricken. Hall Caine, the English author, suffered a severe attack of heart trouble Thursday night. His condition to-day is such as to cause much anxiety.

Fox Paralytic Shoots Doctor.

Dr. J. L. Skipworth, one of the most prominent physicians in Bushnell, Fla., was shot and fatally wounded by H. J. Thomas, following an altercation several days ago.

Seized Boy Kills Himself.

Reprimanded for staying out late, when he returned to his home at 2 o'clock in the morning, George Stanet, of Pittsburg, aged 16, committed suicide at 4:15, fulfilling his threat of some days ago that he "would stand only one more scolding from father."

THE NEW TARIFF BOARD.

Members Now Preliminarily Engaged on a Great Work.

Washington Correspondence:

The new Tariff Board is losing no time in getting down to business. Several meetings, in a sense preliminary in character, have already been held at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MacVeagh, who was indirectly responsible for the creation of this important new governmental body. A little later the members of the board will establish permanent headquarters, and will recruit the staff of secretaries, tariff experts and other assistants who will be essential to the handling of the immense amount of technical detail that will characterize the work of the commission. This organization is to be perfected just as rapidly as possible, inasmuch as there is a tremendous amount of work involved in the preparation of the report, which must be in the hands of President Taft before March 31, 1910.

The Tariff Board was created by the Payne tariff bill, and it will be remembered that authorization for this board, which was energetically demanded by the President, was granted by Congress only after a lively fight.

Opponents of tariff revision downward, or rather Senators and Representatives who are strongly in favor of high tariff, became suspicious that the real purpose of the proposed board was to probe the whole tariff question and all matters pertaining thereto, as, for instance, the comparative costs of production in various countries.

The effect of such research would be to reopen the entire tariff question and to make it continuously a live issue before the country. This is contrary to the wishes of certain interests, which contend that the tariff question was settled, for the time being, by the Payne bill, and ought to be allowed to stay settled for several years.

Therefore, the high protection advocates in Congress succeeded in having embodied in the tariff measure certain provisions limiting the activities of the tariff commissioners. President Taft has, however, publicly announced his purpose to have his tariff inquirers probe every phase of this huge subject.

For the first six months of its existence, however, the general Tariff Board will be kept busy with what constitutes the primary purpose of its existence—a task that President Taft, revisionists and protectionists are all agreed must take precedence over all other phases of their investigations. This undertaking is nothing less than a world-wide investigation to determine what countries do and what ones do not discriminate against the United States in their customs duties and other laws and regulations.

The purpose of this is to enable the President to carry out the maximum and minimum provisions of the new tariff law.

Wright's Hudson Flight.

After having waited over a week for favorable weather conditions for his official test flight during the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York, Wilbur Wright "made good" by navigating his aeroplane from Governor's Island up the Hudson over the funnels of the warships with their up-rushing currents of air and past the air eiders from the big skyscrapers to a point opposite Grant's Tomb and back, amid the cheers of multitudes of people along the shores and the chorus of harbor craft whistles. He alighted without a jar only a few feet from the starting point. This flight fulfilled the conditions of the celebration contract and made an interesting scientific demonstration to navy men of the capacity of the Wright machine to carry destructive bombs directly over the big warships. Later the same day, as the aviator was about to make a second flight to do bigger stunts in the air about New York, the blowing out of a cylinder put his machine out of commission and narrowly missed Wright. This illustrated anew the variety of dangers under which the art of flying is as yet practiced. Mr. Wright announced that this would be his last flight for some time, and that neither he nor his brother, Orville, wished to be regarded as showmen. They would hereafter confine their flying to instruction of others under contract and to the scientific experimentation with new improvements.

Conquest of Cancer Coming.

Dr. John B. Murphy, the noted Chicago surgeon, who has just returned from Europe, brings the message that medical investigators are laying siege to the cancer enigma "as explorers were to the North Pole." He thought it probable that more than one man would arrive at the cause of cancer at the same time, and in his opinion the victory would be achieved within five years. Dr. Murphy has just been attending the international medical congress at Buda-Pest and brought a new treatment for cancer. It is to operate as soon as the disease manifests itself instead of waiting many months.

He found that America was well in the lead in original medical research and that the serum or vaccination treatment is most popular in infectious diseases.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Three children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed three residences at Millvale, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa.

All the buildings of St. Mary's Mission, a Roman Catholic school for Indians at Ardmore, Okla., were destroyed by fire.

Jury Acquits Bridegroom.

After a sensational trial, Roland Rich, of Bay City, who was found guilty of the murder of his grandmother, Mrs. Christine Coryne, who was mysteriously killed last May

Jump to Death in Lake.

An unidentified man about 70 years old drowned himself on the beach at Lake Michigan Park at Muskegon. The only articles in the pocket of his clothing were a pocketknife and a pencil.

Contracts for furnishing big guns for the new "Dreadnoughts" will be awarded to the Midvale and Bethlehem Steel Companies. The cost of the guns will approximate \$1,000,000.

Daniel F. Strobel, a New York State Republican Committeeman and postmaster at Herkimer, was arrested at Little Falls, N. Y., charged with grand larceny in connection with building a State road.

In a District Court decision at New Kirk, Okla., a ruling was made that a negro interstate passenger ejected from a train in Oklahoma for refusing to comply with the Jim Crow law cannot recover damages.

Dog Revives Woods Tragedy.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

THE CONTROL OF THE SENATE

SENATOR BEVERIDGE DISCUSSES THE REASONS WHY IT IS DOMINATED BY THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Middle and Western States Can Break It by Keeping Their Representatives Steadily in Office.

is concerned, for any two new senators who might be much abler than he; and so far as 'the control of the senate' is concerned, he is more potent than half a dozen brand-new senators, no matter how talented—for the senator of long service is in places of power which nothing but long service can give.

A Convincing Example.

"Let us reduce this to concrete illustrations; let us take, for example, the state of Rhode Island and the state of Washington. It might almost be said that death alone changes the senators from Rhode Island, while on the other hand, the state of Washington has never returned a senator for a second term (except once, when the state was admitted)—and even in that case the senator was re-elected for a full term after having served only two years of his first term). Then let us say that senators from these two states, equally able and equally effective, enter office at the same time. Both are assigned to equally unimportant committees, because the senate, like any business body, wants to prove what is in those new members by seeing how they perform the humbler tasks, before they are given more important tasks—at least that is the theory. Only men of tremendous and universally-recognized power, possessing special and extensive knowledge on some subject of immediate and critical importance, are given prominent positions when they enter the senate; and no other new men should be given advanced places until they have earned them.

"Let us say that these two senators, one from Rhode Island and one from Washington, perform their duties equally well—impress the senate as being exactly alike. Make the statement even stronger, and let us say that the western senator proves himself superior in mind, courage and industry to the New England senator. When they have served two-thirds of their first term—four years—each is assigned to more important committees. In each instance, of course, they go to the bottom of these committees. It would be fundamentally wrong to put them any place else, just as it would be fundamentally wrong to put a new railroad employee above the other men who have served the railroad capably for a long time; and, besides, the other senators already on these committees would not consent to have the new senators put ahead of them. That is only human nature, is it not?

The Law of Automatic Promotion.

"The six years of the first terms of these two senators expire. Suppose the state of Washington retires its senator, and the state of Rhode Island continues its senator. The state of Washington sends a new man, who necessarily cannot step into the shoes of its retiring senator, but who must himself begin at the beginning and travel the same road that the retiring senator has traveled. But the senator from Rhode Island keeps right on—he is miles ahead of his new colleague from Washington. He is not only ahead of the western senator in experience, in knowledge of the methods of government and in training in the machinery of legislation; but he is six years ahead of him in his place on the senate committees, in which latter circumstance resides one tangible source of 'the control of the senate.'

"Pursue the illustration still further. At the end of the second term of this imaginary senator from Rhode Island, he is still continued in the senate by his state, and the imaginary senator from Washington is again retired, and again a new man is put in his place. Again the new man from Washington must begin where the first senator from Washington began twelve years before, whereas the senator from Rhode Island now, by the very laws of least resistance and efficiency, is not only member of the most important committees, but is well advanced toward the chairmanship of them.

"But what is the method of placing senators on committees in the first place or at any time? In this method the long service of a senator counts still more heavily in his concrete influence over that body. This, then, is the method: each party holds a caucus, which every senator belonging to that party attends. This caucus first selects a chairman. By immemorial custom the oldest senator—in point of service becomes chairman of the caucus by force of his seniority. In theory, the caucus is supposed to select its chairman by a majority vote, but custom is stronger than theory. Unless this veteran senator, whose long service makes him the caucus chairman, is actually revolutionary or unbearably autocratic in the discharge of his tremendously important functions—which I shall describe in a moment—or unless he is plainly too weak a man for the place or offensively unpopular, it is not practicable to replace him with any other senator. At any rate, it never has been done.

"Thus, if we pursue the illustration of the states of Rhode Island and Washington, the Rhode Island senator would be certain in time not only to be more experienced and better informed in the work of the senate, not only well toward the head of important senate committees, but what is more important from the point of view of the so-called 'control of the senate,' the Rhode Island senator would also be certain to become chairman of the caucus if he lived long enough; whereas the long succession of changing Washington senators—a new man each term—would not only be comparatively uninstructed in methods of legislation, but also at the bottom of the senate committees and with no chance in the world being a powerful factor in the Republican caucus; and, of course, without the possibility of a hope of ever becoming the caucus chairman, with what has been described as the 'tremendous duties' of that office.

"Having selected him, the state keeps him—that is the point. Year after year, term after term, he serves at the nation's capital, accumulating experience, absorbing information, acquiring all those elements of usefulness, or at least of power, which come from long familiarity with the work of government. Even if such a man has only moderate abilities, he is at the end of twenty or thirty years service, more than a match, so far as conduct of the business of the senate

The second term of Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana, will end with the Sixty-first congress, and he must go back to his state for re-election.

Senator Beveridge was the acknowledged strategist and leader of the so-called "Progressive" or "Insurgent" Republican senators, who, by joining with the Democrats, and led by Senator Bailey, of Texas, were successful by long drawn out debate and obtrusive tactics in prolonging the special session.

Although it is reported that he received an almost unprecedented ovation at Indianapolis on the occasion of a visit to his home city, in July, there are authentic rumors that his return to the senate in 1911 will not be permitted to go unchallenged.

That Senator Beveridge has been severely attacked and roundly denounced for his desertion of party by the greater part of the Republican press, not only of his own state, but of the whole country, is well known.

That he has some misgivings as to the effect his position may have with regard to re-election is evident from the fact that he has already begun an active campaign to succeed himself.



U. S. Senator
ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

That he expects to fortify his chances for success on the plea of two terms, emphasized by a brilliant record, and whatever advantage may attach to the importance of "seniority in the senate" is plainly shown in an article contributed by him to the Success Magazine, in which he critically analyzes these factors in contributing to the power and usefulness of members of the senate.

Apart from whatever effect or bearing it may have in deciding the choice of his successor, his discussion of the subject is a timely topic, and serves to cast much light upon the methods which prevail in the senate and show what it is that a mere handful of senators from the New England states have been able to dominate and control that body, and to teach the states of the middle and far west, wherein lies the remedy and how it should be applied.

Senator Beveridge's contribution is on the subject of "The Control of the Senate," and the following quotations are its most salient features:

"Applying plain principles of the operations of all nature, you find one reason for what loosely is called 'the control of the senate.' It is said that New England exercises an influence over this American legislative court of last resort far beyond what the area of New England or its population, or the intelligence of its people, or any other natural circumstance justifies; when considered in comparison with other sections of the republic; and this is true. But how simple the explanation! With notably few exceptions, the New England states keep their senators continually in the senate to keep them for life, and right almost always. Upon the death or retirement of a New England senator, his state selects the man it believes to be the best man to succeed him, and whether he is the best man or not, he is usually a fairly strong man. At any rate, he represents with steadiness and vigor the dominant sentiment or ruling power of the state that selects him and keeps on representing it—steadily faithful to it."

"Having selected him, the state keeps him—that is the point. Year after year, term after term, he serves at the nation's capital, accumulating experience, absorbing information, acquiring all those elements of usefulness, or at least of power, which come from long familiarity with the work of government. Even if such a man has only moderate abilities, he is at the end of twenty or thirty years service, more than a match, so far as conduct of the business of the senate

is concerned, for any two new senators who might be much abler than he; and so far as 'the control of the senate' is concerned, he is more potent than half a dozen brand-new senators, no matter how talented—for the senator of long service is in places of power which nothing but long service can give.

A Plausible Explanation.

"Why, then, do not the other states follow New England's method? The people of other states are the equals in intelligence of the people of New England. Where, then, lies the mystery? Why do they shatter their own influence in national affairs by changing their public servants?

"May not this be one explanation? When new men are sent to the senate by changeable states, these men fairly reflect the advanced views of their people at the time of their election; but when they come to Washington comparatively ignorant of legislative methods, and, so far as committee assignments are concerned, perfectly helpless. They belong to a party, and they find their party in the senate led by men who have been in the senate for twenty-five and thirty years. What more natural than to look to these men for advice and guidance, approval or disapproval?

"Perhaps it is about equally the fault of these changeable states on the one hand, and their congressmen and senators whom they change so often on the other hand, that they do not have the influence in the senate which the more stable sections like New England exercise. Be that as it may, certain it is that the remainder of the country will never have and never can have an equal influence with New England in the senate until, like New England, it keeps its public servants in Washington as steadily as New England keeps hers.

The Plain Truth.

"The truth about this whole subject is that when the states and sections of the nation that are now railing at New England's dominance in the senate, select men who faithfully reflect the opinions of the people and who keep on reflecting their opinions after they get to the senate—when such states continue their men in the house or senate as steadily as New England, those states will become equally powerful with New England. And that is the only way by which the distribution of power among the various states can be restored and maintained."

ARE WORTH ONE CENT APIECE.

Seeds of the Ginseng Command That Price and They Are Scarce at That.

Ginseng seeds are worth one cent apiece or from eighty to one hundred dollars a pound. Dried root is worth \$25 a pound.

When first growing from the seed the ginseng plants have two forks or stalks and one leaf on each stalk. The second year it adds another leaf on each part, and the third year the plant grows in three parts with three leaves on each part and this year a seed ball forms.

This grows direct from the main stalk of the plant and from four to five inches above the foliage. The average plant, says a writer in Cutting, produces from fifty to sixty seeds, and sometimes goes as high as 100 seeds. Wild plants yield better than cultivated.

The fourth and fifth years one leaf is added to each stalk. The fifth year the plant is full grown, having three forks and five leaves to each stalk. It grows from one to two feet in height; sometimes as high as 27 inches. The leaves are broad and flat, about four inches long and two inches wide when full grown, with scalloped edges.

It takes five years to grow the root from seed for market and 18 months to germinate the seed for growth. There is more cultivated root now on the market than wild. The plants are found on high, dry land in the woods and never in swampy places.

It takes five years to grow the root from seed for market and 18 months to germinate the seed for growth. There is more cultivated root now on the market than wild. The plants are found on high, dry land in the woods and never in swampy places.

It is ordered. That the 4th day of November A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, Edward A. Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the name of the estate of John Lericque, deceased.

Edward A. Batterson having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Joseph T. Royce or some other suitable person.

It is ordered. That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVANCER a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

A true copy!

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

Oct 14-3w

COASTER-BRAKES, equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail price.

\$1.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES \$4.90

8 SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO RETIRING, ONLY

4

The regular retail price of these tires is \$1.50 per pair, but we will sell them for less money.

Sample pairs for 50c. 50 pairs for \$2.50.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILED TEARS Glass will not let the air out.

Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION Made in all sizes, it is lively

and easily riding, very durable and lined with

rubberized cloth, which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape.

We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have been punctured many times and yet have not leaked.

It is the only tire that will stand up to an ordinary fire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread.

The regular price of these tires is \$1.50 per pair.

If you send us a trial order, we will give you a sample pair.

Send us your address and we will send you a sample pair.

WE WILL BE ASTONISHED

to receive your order.

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